CLASSIFICATION S-E-C-R-E-T
SECURITY INFORMATION
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION FROM
FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS

REPORT 50X1-HUM

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LANGUAGE	Russian	SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT	

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION 50X1-HUM

SOURCE Meteorologiya i Gidrologiya.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION ON THE ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL OF THE HYDROMETEOROLOGICAL SERVICE OF THE USSR

The following information on the GMS (Hydrometeorological Service) of the USSR, taken from three 1949 issues of Meteorologiya i Gidrologiya not previously available, is intended to supplement that in FDD Summary No 51, "The Hydrometeorological Service of the USSR."

Numbers in parentheses refer to appended sources.

Main Administration of the Hydrometeorological Service (GUGMS)

The chief of the Division of Scientific Institutions was listed as Dmitriy Sergeyevich Kuznetsov, Candidate of Physicomathematical Sciences.(1)

The chief of the GMS, V. V. Shuleykin, was elected vice-president of the Asiatic Regional Commission of the International Meteorological Organization in 1949.(3)

Main Geophysics Observatory (GGO)

A session of the Scientific Council of the GGO was held from 1 to 5 February 1949 to discuss the results of the previous year's work.

A report was given by V. A. Gavrilov on the new DM-7 visibility meter which he had designed. The Methodics Commission of the GGO approved the production of a series of these instruments for testing at meteorological stations.

M. I. Budyko submitted a report on "Climatic Factors in the Physicogeographical Process." This was said to constitute a new departure in the work of the GGO, which was showing increasing interest in linking geophysics with physical geography.

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A representative from the Tashkent Geophysics Observatory, B. A. Ayzenshtat, described a method he had developed for determining the components of the heat balance of an active surface. This report aroused great interest in the Scientific Council.(2)

No further organizational information was published in the description of this session.

Prof N. N. Kalitin, Doctor of Physicomathematical Sciences, who had worked for many years as a specialist in actinometry at the GGO, died on 21 August 1949. At the time of his death he was supervising the design and construction of a new Actinometric Pavilion for the GGO at Seltsy (renamed Voyekovo). This is being set up to replace the Pavlovsk Actinometric Institute, which was destroyed by the Germans during World War II.(3)

The following additional personnel have been identified with the GGO:

Abramova, Ye. I. (1)
Al'bov, N. V. (2)
Balabuyev, A. G. (1)
Bork, N. I. (1)
Burgsdorf, V. V. (1)
Dmitriyev, A. A. (1)
Gaken, G. L. (1)
Kurskaya, V. P. (1)
Markov, D. V. (2)
Yakovlev, L. S. (3)

Central Forecasting Institute (TsIP)

The well-known Soviet hydrometeorologist G. R. Bregman died on 1 May 1949. In the early part of World War II he was chief of the Moscow Group of the GGI [illegible] Hydrological Institute). He subsequently transferred to the TsIP and served as deputy director until the end of 1947, when he returned to the GGI.(1)

The following additional personnel have been identified with the TsIP:

Piotrovich, V. V. (1)
Pogosyan, S. G. (1)
Polyakov, B. V. (1)
Shulyakovskiy, L. G. (1)
Tsinzerling, V. V. (2)

State Hydrological Institute (GGI)

A session of the Scientific Council of the GGI was held from 7 to 11 February 1949 to discuss the results of the previous year's work.

The opening report was given by V. V. Ukhanov on new hydrological instruments designed in the GGI during 1948. Ukhanov said that, since the war, instruments such as wind vanes, level recorders, and flow meters had been designed in the GGI and put into mass production. In 1948, more complex instruments for specialized use had been under investigation: a remote-controlled water level recorder for hydroelectric power stations, and a radio-controlled automatic instrument for hydrological measurements on lakes.

Ukhanov stated that working models of these instruments had been tested in 1948 and their practicability confirmed. However, the solution of several important problems in structural design would still take several years.

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T. N. Kochukova spoke on the publication of hydrological yearbooks, and G. M. Rimmar described his so-called "ionic flood" method of measuring water flow. Rimmar had worked on this problem in the Karelian Isthmus during 1948.

G. I. Shamov, Doctor of Technical Sciences, demonstrated with a chart the alluvial distribution in run-off throughout the USS... P. P. Kuz'min, Candidate of Geographical Sciences, described the results of a study of the radiation balance of the snow cover under a forest canopy. Kuz'min had directed this study at the Valday Scientific-Research Hydrological Station (Valday Run-Off Station) during 1948.

Reports were given by N. Ye. Kondrat'yev, Candidate of Technical Sciences, on the problem of wave transformation in shallow water, and by V. A. Rymsha, Candidate of Technical Sciences, on his new dielectric method of measuring the humidity of snow and soil. M. P. Raspopov discussed the regional division of subsurface waters in the European USSR as a basis for the study of subsurface flow into rivers.

V. G. Andreyanov, Candidate of Technical Sciences, reported on a new method of assessing water resources which had achieved good results in an evaluation of the hydroelectric power resources of one of the rayons in Leningrad Oblast. G. A. Alekseyev, Candidate of Technical Sciences, discussed the statistical laws of rain precipitation in the Central Black Earth Region, and P. P. Voronkov gave a lecture on the hydrochemical regime of the Rybinsk reservoir.

O. A. Alekhin, Candidate of Chemical Sciences, described the hydrochemical characteristics of rivers in the Asiatic USSR and the Caucasus.(2)

No further organizational information was given at this session.

Details of the 1949 - 1950 work program for the GGI, as given in Source 1, were as follows:

a. In addition to current work on the investigation of the hydrological cycle, the GGI planned to initiate a project for improving hydrological forecasts and to introduce:

(1) A method for basic forecasting of the debacle of Siberian rivers.

(2) A method for basic forecasting of the freezing of Siberian rivers.

(3) A method for forecasting the volume and maximum levels of spring floods in the larger Siberian rivers.

b. The GGI planned to advance by one month the completion date of the following projects:

(1) Work on the Hydrological aspects of the plan established by the Council of Ministers USSR and the TsK VKP(b) calling for the establishment of forest protective belts, the introduction of crop rotation, and the construction of ponds and reservoirs for maintenance of good harvests in the steppe and forest-steppe regions of the European USSR. For the GGI, this would involve the development of a method for calculating surface evaporation from ponds and reservoirs, and the production of hydrological descriptions of rivers intersecting state forest protective belts.

(2) Work on the provision of information on the basic hydrological characteristics of the northwest economic region for use by industrial and planning organizations.

(3) Work on the evaluation of 2,200 pages of hydrological yearbooks.

c. In the matter of cooperating with administrations of the GMS, the GGI planned to support the 1949 program with the following additional projects:

(1) Scientists of the GGI would give not less than 30 lectures and reports at administrations of the GMS on the subject of organizing and carrying out hydrological studies, new techniques in hydrological measurements, and new achievements in hydrological science.

(2) The GGI would establish a systematic standard for operation of the hydrological network and would organize a series of bulletins on operational procedures for administrations of the GMS.

(3) The GGI would send advance copies of studies made in the hydrometeorological network to administrations of the GMS, instead of waiting for publication.

(4) The GGI would publish and transmit to administrations of the GMS descriptions and operating handbooks for all new hydrological instruments introduced, or about to be introduced, into the hydrometeorological network.

(5) The GGI would provide unlimited facilities for the advanced training of engineering and technical personnel of administrations of the GMS.

(6) The GGI would call a technical conference in conjunction with plants of the GMS to improve the production quality of hydrological instruments. It would also provide for not less than 25 special consultations on instrument-building matters between scientists of the GGI and representatives of plants of the GMS.

d. In the matter of cooperating with planning, construction, and industrial organizations in Leningrad and Leningrad Oblast, the following projects were set up for 1949:

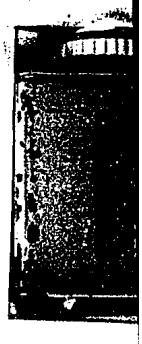
(1) The GGI would provide not less than 80 consultative and advisory commissions on hydrological and water-resources calculations.

(2) The GGI would set up a seminar to enable engineers and technicians to study new methods of making hydrological calculations.

(3) The GGI would give practical assistance to organizations of Lenenergo (Leningrad Regional Electric Power Administration) in the installation of the new GGI automatic signal indicator for ice formation on internal waterways and the new GGI water level and pressure indicators.

(4) The GGI would establish for Sosnovskiy Rayon of Leningrad Oblast (subordinate to Vasilevskiy Ostrov Rayon) a plan for utilizing the water resources of the rayon for rural electrification and water supply.(1)

No further information was given concerning the 1949 work plan of the GGI.



The following additional personnel have been identified with the GGI:

Uryvayev, --, director, GGI (1) /Probably Uryvayev, V. A., listed as a member of GGI in FDD Summary No 51./

Chebotarev, --, deputy director, GGI (1) /Probably Chebotarev, A. I., listed as a member of GGI in FDD Summary No 51./

Protas'yev, --, secretary, Party Bureau, GGI (1)

Semenov, --, chairman, Local /Party/ Committee, GGI (1)

Danovich, V. A. (1)

Klibashev, K. P. (1)

Kozlyaninov, S. V. (1)

Znamenskaya, Ye. M. (2)

Central Aerological Observatory (TsAO)

Krichak, O. G., has been identified with the TsAO.(2)

State Oceanographic Institute (GOIN)

The following additional personnel were identified with the GOIN in source I:

Golubchik, Ya. L.
Khanaychenko, N. K.
Kharitonov, D. G. (also in source 2)
Khmyznikova, V. L.
Kiselev, I. A.
Kitkin, P. A.
Lineykin, P. S.
Malyukova, A. A.
Merenov, I. V.
Preobrazhenskiy, Yu. V.
Samoylenko, V. S.
Shcherbak, S. Ya.
Soskin, I. M.
Suvorov, I. P.
Tiron, K. D.
Titov, L. F.
Trofimov, A. V.
Tsurikov, V. L.
Ushakov, P. V.
Vodyanitskiy, V. A.

Scientific Research Institute of Terrestrial Magnetism (NIIZM)

Pudovskiy, I. M., has been identified with the NIIZM (1)

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Scientific Research Institute of Hydrometeorological Instrument Building (NIIGI)

The address of this institute was given as: Ul. Pavlika Morozova, 12, Moscow.(3)

During 1948, a model of a new type of wave recorder designed by V. A. Rymsha was tested at the NIIGI.(2) Also in 1948, P. N. Nikolayev of the NIIGI worked on the development of improved filament batteries for radiosondes.(3)

Tbilisi Geophysics Observatory

The Tbilisi Geophysics Observatory held a Scientific Session from 14 to 18 May 1948. Sixteen reports were read representing almost all types of scientific-research work undertaken by the observatory.(1)

The following members of the observatory were identified in source 1, together with the fields in which they work:

Nodia, M. Z., Dr Phys-Math Sci. Magnetology
Katsiashvilli, N. A., chief of Magnetology Division
Mosidze, Sh. V., Senior Scientific Associate. Actinometry
Chirakadze, G. I., Cand Geog Sci. Actinometry
Balabuyev, A. G., Dr Phys-Math Sci. Climatology
Sulakvelidze, G. K., Cand Phys-Math Sci. Climatology
Kordzakhiya, M. O., Cand Phys-Math Sci. Climatology
Porchkhidze, D. L., Cand Geog Sci. Climatology
Dvali, Ye. R., chief of Atmospheric Electricity Division
Gunia, S. U., Cand Phys-Math Sci. Synoptic meteorology
Lominadze, V. P., Cand Phys-Math Sci. Synoptic meteorology
Papinashvili, K. I., Cand Phys-Math Sci. Synoptic meteorology
Gigineyshvili, V. M., Cand Phys-Math Sci. Synoptic meteorology
Khmaladze, G. N., Engr. Hydrology
Vladimirov, L. A. Cand Geog Sci. Hydrology
Svandize, V. F. Cand Agric Sci. Agrohydrometeorology.(1)

Kiev Geophysics Observatory (KNIGO)

Nazarov, V. A., was identified as director of the KNIGO.(2)

Azerbaydzhan Local Administration of the GMS

The Azerbaydzhan Local Administration was severly criticized by O. N. Borsuk for poor organization and administration.(2)

Ukrainian Local Administration of the GMS

Tests on improved filament batteries for radiosondes, under development at the NIIGI, were being carried out during 1949 at many points in the radiosonde network of the Ukrainian Local Administration, particularly at Poltava.(3)

SOURCES

1. Meteorologiya i Gidrologiya, No 1, 1949
2. Ibid., No 2, 1949
3. Ibid., No 3, 1949

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